NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

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FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS RELATING TO

AGRICULTURE & DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BY THE EDITOR.

ON FARMS, FARM HOUSES, WATER, BARNS, &c.

The sacrifices of the ancient Romans, shew how attentive they were even in the choice of the ground they encamped on; much more were they so in that of the situation and nature of the place where they laid the foundation of more lasting buildings. They examined the livers of cattle fed on the spot, when they offered them in sacrifice; and if these were livid or corrupted, they offered others, as the unsoundness of the first might be owing to some casual distemper; but if they were often found to be morbid, they concluded that the air, water, or food, which the place yielded, would have a like effect on human bodies, and therefore speedily left that ground to search for a better situation. If, after repeated trials, they found the livers good, they judged the air and food to be so likewise, and settled accordingly. It is said that the good effects of those precautions may be still observed in the healthy situations of the remains of Roman encampments; for they preferred health to every other consideration.

The Romans had pleasure as well as profit in view, when they bought or stocked a farm; and therefore they laid it down as a rule, *that no degree of fertility should tempt a man to purchase in an unhealthy country.* "Buy not too hastily," said the wise Cato, "but view again and again the purchase you intend to make; for if it be a good one, the oftener you see it, the better it will please you. Examine how the neighboring inhabitants fare. Let the country it lies in be a good one; the ways to and from it good; and the air temperate. Let your land, if you can choose your situation, be at the foot of a hill facing the south, in a healthy situation, where a sufficiency of laborers, of cattle, and of water may be had. Let it be near a flourishing town, the sea, or a navigable river; or bordering on a good and well frequented road. Let the buildings on your grounds be strong and substantial. Do not rashly condemn the methods of others. It is best to purchase from a good husbandman and a good improver."

Open places and campaign countries are judged to be healthy, where the soil is dry, not parched or sandy, where wild thyme and other aromatic plants grow spontaneously, and which is not otherwise bare, but interspersed with trees for shade. A ruddy complexion, clear white of the eye, quick hearing, and distinct voice, are set down by Palladius as marks of the place where these circumstances are met with in the generality of the inhabitants.

That water is known to be wholesome which has no mineral in it, is perfectly clear, has no taste or smell, deposits no slimy sediment, leaves no spots or incrustation when boiled in copper or brass vessels, and which boils peas, beans, &c. soft in a short time. "Rain water," says Sir Thomas Elliot, in his Castle of Health, "is the most subtle and pure of any other water. The next is that which issueth out of a spring facing the east, and passeth swiftly among great stones or rocks. The third is of a clear river which runneth on hard pebbles and stones. There be divers means to try which is the best water; for that which is lightest in poise or weight is best; also that which will soonest be hot; also that whereof cometh the least scum or froth when it doth boil. Moreover, dip linen cloths in sundry waters, and afterwards lay them to dry, and that which is soonest dry, the water wherein it was dipped is the most subtle."

Light waters, other things being equal, are the best, purest, and wholesomest. That water is accounted best and wholesomest, which is not only the lightest and freest from earthy sediment, but that which is most spiritous. And these properties are usually found in pure rain water, which being naturally distilled from the ocean and rivers, or by the heat of the sun raised into the atmosphere from whence it is returned much after the manner of common distillation. If any mineral substance is mixed with the water it is not fit for the farmer's use. If it be hard, it is thereby rendered unfit for washing, and some other kitchen uses. This is the kind of water which gives flesh boiled in it a red color. But even the hardest water may be easily rendered perfectly soft and fit for any use, by mixing it with a small proportion of potash, soda, or for want of these the ashes of any burnt vegetables.

When water is tainted by animal or vegetable substances being mixed with it, the noxious qualities may be carried off by boiling, during which the putrid particles evaporate, and whatever else remains will subside when the water cools. Or it may be corrected by mixing with it acids, such as vinegar, juice of sour fruits, &c.

M. de la Hire observes in the Memoirs of the Academy of Sciences, that rain water, which has been purified by passing thro' clean sand, and is afterwards collected in subterranean reservoirs, will keep a long time without becoming putrid. He thinks this the best water that can be made use of either for drinking or for other economical purposes, because it is not impregnated with any mineral, as spring waters sometimes are. The only thing requisite in the construction of such reservoirs or cisterns is to have a place which will hold water, made of such materials as will not communicate any bad taste to the water, which is to remain there a considerable time.* The first water, which falls from the roofs of houses, when it begins to rain should be thrown away, as having served only to wash the roof, which in dry weather is always covered with dung of birds and other filth. He rejects snow water for the same reason, and likewise the water of rain brought by winds, which pass over places infected with ill smells, as large cities, sinks, &c.

Columella, who appears to have been very much of a gentleman farmer, and therefore solicitous for the accommodation and comfort of ladies, says "the farm house should be somewhat elegant, in order to allure the wife to take delight in it." Comfort, convenience, cheapness of construction and durability, are, however, the things chiefly to be consulted in erecting a farm house. No farmer, who has not a large capital, should begin with building a costly house, unless he wishes to see it sold at a sheriff's auction. His house, barns, &c. should be as near the centre of his farm as possible. If these are placed in the corner of a large farm, a part of the land will be liable to be neglected, less manure will be sent to it, and the expense of cultivation will be greatly increased, in consequence of the waste of time and labor of men and working animals in going backwards and forwards over the estate. This general rule should hardly be dispensed with, unless such circumstances as the impossibility of procuring good water, or the want of a good building spot, should require some deviations. When the case will admit, the farm house, barn, &c. should front the south, be sheltered from northerly winds, and the barn yard should enjoy the benefit of the rising sun in the winter.—The farm-stead should be placed on ground a little elevated above the farm in general. This is not only more healthy, but carts will bring home the grain and other products of the field with less waste when proceeding over land a little ascending. The manure from the farm yard will be conveyed down hill to the fields in the most cheap and expeditious manner; and what wash or drainings from the yards are suffered to escape, (which should be as little as possible) may be disposed of to better advantage than from a yard situated in a low corner of the farm, where perhaps they serve to manure the highway or a neighboring brook. Besides, when the house is built in an elevated situation the farmer may have a chance to see what is going on all around him.

There is something so pleasing in the appearance of neatness and cleanliness about a dwelling house, that even a stranger, transiently passing by, cannot help being prepossessed with a favorable opinion of those within. He passes along with the idea fixed in his mind of prosperity and happiness presiding within those walls. How different the sensation felt on viewing a contrary scene;—a house dismal and dirty, the doors and walls surrounded and bespattered with filth of all denominations, and fragments of broken dishes and dirty dairy utensils scattered in all directions impress on his mind the idea of misery and mismanagement.

It adds greatly to the beauty and neatness of a dwelling house to have a little plat of garden ground or shrubbery before it. This not only contributes to keep every thing neat and clean in front, but is often more easily managed than a garden behind the house.

It is a common practice, and with many a general rule, to build the farm house adjoining, and perhaps in contact with the sheds, barns, and other out houses. When the buildings are thus all situated in one clump, if one takes fire the whole will probably be consumed. Besides it is disagreeable and unwholesome to live too near manure heaps, and as it were in the midst

* For observations on the construction of cisterns, see p. 204, of the N. E. Farmer.

of your herds of cattle and swine. The barn should therefore be placed at a convenient distance from the dwelling house and other buildings; but as near as may be without danger of fire. Too low a spot will be miry in spring and fall. Too high an eminence will be inconvenient for drawing in loads, and on account of saving and making manures. If other circumstances permit, it may be best to place a barn in such a manner as to defend the dwelling house from the force of the coldest winds.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

DURABILITY OF TIMBER.

In No. 39 of your paper, I published the remarks of two respectable characters of great experience, relative to the duration of timber; and will now relate my own observations.

In June, 1790, I built the first saw mill in this place; the timber was all white oak, and most of it fell and hewed in the month of February, when hard frozen. The millwrights came in June and altered my plan of the frame, and hewed some long timbers of white oak when the bark peeled. The saw mill stood firm for twelve years; then the timbers fell in June began to fail, and in fourteen years were perfectly rotten, and the frame beginning to fall. In 1816 it was all pulled away, and a new mill built in the place. Many of the timbers that had been fell in February were perfectly sound and made use of. I observed that all such had been young thrifty timber, of large growths; and pieces of brush wood, and small growths had become dotted and rotten in 26 years; and so far as respects white oak timber, I am fully satisfied that Alexander Brown's theory, as mentioned in No. 39, is perfectly correct.

The same rule will not hold good in regard to some other kinds of timber, more particularly *Hemlock* and *Hickory*, in which I have made some observations. In the year 1790, I was anxious to hire hands to cut and peel hemlock logs for a log barn in the fore part of summer, before the bark set fast, but was advised by an old man from Rhode Island, to adjourn cutting such logs until the bark would again peel in the month of October, with the fall of the sap; then, he said, *the logs would last forever*. I had no experience in hemlock timber, and took his advice. The logs were cut, peeled, and the barn raised in October; and, as yet, the logs appear as sound as when they were first raised, and show no disposition to rot. Some years since I built a house of hemlock logs, cut in midsummer, when the bark would not peel, and the logs rotted in a few years.

In the year 1797, I built a house of hemlock logs, cut and peeled in the month of June. It is yet standing, but the logs much rotten.

White pine timber should be felled in the winter, when hardest frozen, and the bark hewed off; then the sap part of such logs will remain white and sound several years. If the bark is left on them the sap part will turn black, and the logs be worm eaten. If green white pine logs are cut in the summer when the bark will peel the sap part turns black, the boards mildew and soon rot, as will the logs. A green white pine tree chopped down, will last but a few years, unless fell when frozen, and the bark hewed off. A white pine tree blown up by the roots some ages or centuries ago, is the most durable timber we have. The sap part rots, and the turpentine retreats into the solid wood, so that it appears greasy, and will gum up the mill saw. Such fallen trees, in time, coat over with moss and shew no inclination to rot.

In September and October, 1790, I made use of some such old and mossy logs, with green ones for weather boards and shingles. Those made of the green logs are on the decay;—those of the old logs shew no further sign of decaying, only they grow mossy.

I am clearly of opinion that formerly timber was more durable than latterly, and for the following reasons:—In the neighborhood of my nativity, (Bucks county, Penn.) there are three log buildings yet standing, much older than any person living. The one a large log barn built by my mother's father. The logs are peeled hickory. It belonged to my uncle. I have thrashed many days in it, for him, and frequently heard him say it was built by his father before his memory. If he were now living, he would be upwards of 100 years old. The other two are dwelling houses; and all three within a mile of each other. In one house the logs are peeled hickory; the other oak, with the bark on. Four years ago, I paid, perhaps, my last visit to the place of my nativity, and went to see all those old buildings. They did not appear in the least decayed; had been shingled a number of times; and one age or more had rolled away since any person living could remember the building of either, or which was oldest.

During the revolutionary war, there was a large log barn built in the same neighborhood, and in plain sight of those three old buildings. I was at the raising, did the chopping at one corner, and well remember the logs were all peeled hickory, and were very slippery to stand on. The barn soon rotted, and fell down, and twenty years ago I furnished the lumber from my mills at this place for a stone barn on the same spot.

Notwithstanding I had seen those old buildings within four years, as I have a younger brother in that neighborhood, since writing my publication of April 10th, I wrote him to go and examine those three old buildings, and write me the particulars of their condition, &c. He has done it. He says *they are all standing sound, and occupied as heretofore; and from any thing he could discover may stand as much longer.*

I have, some thirty-five years ago, been much employed in making roads through this part of the country called *Beech Woods*; and from my several observations am fully convinced that the quality of the soil has had no more to do with the kinds of timber, than the soil of Great Britain with the invasion of Julius Cæsar. One instance I will mention. In crossing a ridge, there appeared formerly to have been a great wind fall, all the trees lying tops to the north; the logs all coated over with moss; some very large. I avoided them what I could, and in cutting into them they were perfectly sound in the middle, and were white oak, yellow poplar, and hickory of large growths. There were none of either of those kinds to be found growing;—all the standing timber was beech, sugar maple or hemlock. They appeared to have grown up since the wind fall. By cutting some of the largest they were found to be upwards of 200 years old.

New England has produced more very old men than the warmer southern states, and perhaps many such are yet living who have made useful observations on the properties and the duration of timber. All such observations should be published, as it is an important subject that will increase in consequence for future generations.

SAMUEL PRESTON.

Stockport, Pa. May 16, 1823.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

POTATOES.

MR. EDITOR,

If you think the following article worthy of insertion in your valuable paper, after correction, you have it at disposal.

Potatoes, which are the most useful and profitable roots the farmer can make use of, are often spoiled and lost for the want of a little attention in planting, and securing them in autumn. It has been the custom of many careful farmers to plant their potatoes very early in the season, in order that they might dig them before frosts in the fall. Others think they do better to defer planting them until late in the spring. Be that as it may, I will give you my way of raising and securing them. If they are to follow corn, which is my usual practice, I plough the ground late in the fall, very deep, and let it lie until spring, when I manure it properly, say ten cords of manure to the acre if in good heart; if not, I put on more. About the 20th of May, after the manure is evenly spread, I run it over with a plough just so as to cover it. I then, with a horse plough, mark out the land in rows, three feet distant one way and about two the other—then take the seed end of my large potatoes and place them in the corner with the cut side down, with two pieces in each hill. This being done, I take two or three pieces of the cob of Indian corn and put in each hill; then I cover them with earth. After they are up a hand full of Plaster of Paris or leached ashes dropped on every hill is of essential service.

When the potatoes are ripe in the fall, that is, when the vines are dead, I dig them and put them into a pit, dug on a knoll, with a trench two feet deep, leading from the pit out, in which I place a common pump log, with the end to the edge of the hole. After placing boards over the hole, cover the whole with a thickness of earth sufficient to prevent the frost from reaching them. In this way any quantity can be put together without danger of their heating. Care should be taken to prevent the mice from getting to the hole through the log, by nailing a piece of tin with holes punched in it on the outer end.

A FARMER.

FOR THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

REMEDY AGAINST WEEVILS.

MR. EDITOR,

In your paper a few months since it was observed by one of your correspondents that Weevils did not migrate. It was but a few days before I saw that paper, that one of our most careful and experienced farmers made the same observation to me, giving as an illustration that some years since they got into one corner of his garret, in which he had always kept his corn, and were troublesome to him there for two or three years, but never got across to the other part of the garret. And he further ob-

served that he had ultimately destroyed them, by having in the part of the garret where they were a few plants of tobacco when first cut in the fall; and that from his own experience, and the observation of others, he believed this would generally prove an effectual remedy against them.

My own observation justifies me in the belief that they have but little disposition to emigrate, and if this be the fact, it will show the importance of not moving grain in which they are, to other part of buildings; and suggests many easy ways of destroying or greatly diminishing them.

P.

From the American Farmer.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS—REVERSED.

Wheatland, May 19, 1823.

Dear Sir—In No. 7, of the American Farmer I observe an extract from my letter to you of the 23d ult. and a corresponding one from another correspondent, giving the most favorable representation of the state of our crops in this section of the country; as I conceive it to be of importance that the community should be kept correctly informed as to our "agricultural prospects," and as these prospects are most wofully and fatally changed since the date of the above communication, I deem it to be my duty to apprise you of the melancholy fact, to guard against the evils that might arise from erroneous impressions on this interesting subject. In consequence of the general failure of crops for the three preceding harvests, together with the reduced prices of the staples of the country, the body of our farmers had become awfully embarrassed in their pecuniary circumstances, and they laudably determined to make an extraordinary effort last fall to relieve themselves from their difficulties by putting in much larger crops of small grain than usual. The rye having been previously committed to the earth, the seeding of wheat commenced early in the month of September; and many of the largest crops were put in, and finished by the first of October. During the ploughing season not a drop of rain fell, and that operation was consequently performed in the best possible manner. At the latter end of September the rains set in—the wheat was brought up finely, and being liberally nourished by a continuation of the most genial seasons, vegetation advanced with a rapidity and vigor never before experienced, and our fields by the month of December were as verdant, and the growth as luxuriant, as generally in the month of April. The winter was not considered to be unfavorable. Vegetation continued to advance with unprecedented rapidity during the early spring—and our fair flattering prospects received no check, until a few days after the first of May, when the wheat was discovered *to be at a stand;* this was at first attributed to the May-weed which sprung up in our fields a thousand fold thicker than was ever known; but as this weed is very short lived, and had heretofore been regarded as harmless, no apprehensions were entertained that as soon as its ephemeral growth was over, our crops would revive and flourish without farther interruption. Delusive hope! From that time the crops were perceived to decline daily and rapidly, and the farmer soon became assured that his hopes were blasted by the ravages of an enemy whose powers of desolation are unbounded, and against whose assault he possesses no means of resistance. The havoc committed by the *Hessian Fly* is without example, and surpasses all description. Our fields are literally laid waste, and cattle are turned on many of them, which three or four weeks ago promised an ample remuneration to the industrious farmer for his anxious and toilsome care. His late hopes, so bright and so buoyant, are converted suddenly into black despair. I have already said that our people are generally in debt.—This misfortune exists to an alarming and awful extent. What they will now do under this new and severe calamity I cannot tell. It is known only to Him who in his inscrutable wisdom dispenses it!—Our clover has wholly failed for the two last seasons, and its place occupied with innumerable weeds of the most pernicious kind. The rye crops are remarkably good.

I have given you, my dear sir, a gloomy, but a faithful picture—rest assured it is not exaggerated.

With sincere regard and esteem,

Yours truly,

H. S. TURNER.

N. B. Great complaints, as usual, of the grub or cut-worm, in the early planted corn. Even mine has been severely attacked under circumstances that have resisted its effect uniformly for many successive years.

The following is copied from an English publication, but whether it will answer the purpose pretended, we cannot say. A trial might be made at a trifling expense.

DESTRUCTION OF FLIES.

Most of the fly waters, and other preparations sold for the destruction of flies, are variously disguised poisons, dangerous and even fatal to the human species; such as solutions of mercury, arsenic, &c. mixed with honey or syrup. The following preparation, however, without endangering the lives of children, or other incautious persons, is not less fatal to flies than even a solution of arsenic. Dissolve two drachms of the extract of quassia in half a pint of boiling water; and adding a little sugar or syrup, pour the mixture on plates. To this enticing food the flies are extremely partial, and it never fails to destroy them.

Best method of making common Sirup of Sugar for general use.

Dissolve one pound and three quarters of powdered double refined sugar in a pint of water, by means of what is called the water bath, or balneum mariæ; that is, by setting the vessel which contains it in a saucepan, kettle, or copper of water, over the fire, till the sugar be thoroughly dissolved, and the sirup properly formed. This, besides other advantages, prevents the danger of the sugar's boiling over, which is much to be apprehended in the common mode of boiling sirup in large quantities. After it has stood a few hours, take off the scum, and pour the sirup into a stone jar or bottle for use.

To make Broth without Meat.

Boil a small quantity of mushroom catsup in very thin gruel with a few leaves of strewed parsley, and a little salt. The mushroom more than any other vegetable substance, perhaps, approaches the nature and flavor of wholesome animal flesh. Walnut liquor will by no means answer this purpose.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

Something Strange.—The two following articles are from late British papers. We give them as we found them, frankly confessing that we cannot understand what seems so gravely asserted—yet it seems probable that some great improvement in the art of printing is about to be brought into use.

From a London paper of March 2.

Dr. Church is now at Birmingham, preparing his new printing press. The compositor has only to set down at this curious piece of mechanism, as he would at a piano-forte, and as he strikes the keys, the types all fall from the case into their proper places, with a velocity that keeps pace with the most rapid speaker. The form having been worked off, the type moves into the melting pot, from which it is returned, re-cast in its original state, without any diminution of the material, and thence distributed into the case quite new. One of these presses, placed at the bar of the House of Commons, would always insure a correct report of the debate. Dr. Church, the inventor, is a native of Boston, in New England."

To the editor of the New Globe.

Sir—Permit me to correct an article which appeared in your paper of Monday, under the head of "extraordinary inventions," relating to Dr. Church's *printing apparatus*, which, as it there stands, conveys a wrong impression respecting it. The printing press that has been constructed, having flat surfaces, and though rapid in giving off the finest impressions, is in no way connected in its operations with either the composing or type founding machines.—Neither has Dr. Church asserted or even anticipated being able, by his composing machine, "to keep pace with the most rapid speaker," as is there stated; but he has been enabled, on a single machine, to set up more types, and with more correctness, than four compositors could do in the same time.

It is correctly stated, that little or no loss of metal takes place in casting the types, as the atmosphere is excluded from the metal when in a fluid state, and the only connexion there is between the composing and type founding machine is this—the type founding machine deposites the types in the *case*, in the order they are required by the composing machine, to which the case is afterwards taken, when required for use.

It is also true that the *form*, after being used, is returned to the melting pot, and the types re-produced anew; as this mode of *distributing* is much more rapid than the present method, and besides insuring a *perfect distribution*, also insures a new and perfect arrangement of the types in the order required for the composing machine, as well as producing a perfect letter. From the machinery he has already constructed, and the experiments made in the various branches of the printing apparatus, the most complete success may, with confidence, be anticipated.

Dr. Church is now at Birmingham constructing his machinery. Veritas.

London, March 18, 1823.

From the United States Gazette.

ANALYSIS OF CORN.

Dr. Gorham, of Harvard University, has made some experiments upon corn, in order to discover its constituent parts. According to his analysis, yellow Indian corn, in the common and dry state, is composed as follows:

	Common state.	*Dry state.*
Water - -	9 0	
Starch - - -	77 0	84 599
Zeine - -	3 0	3 296
Albumen - -	2 5	2 747
Gummy matter -	1 75	1 922
Saccharine matter -	1 45	1 593
Extractive matter -	8	879
Cuticle and ligneous fibre	3 0	3 296
Phos. carb. sul. of lime & loss	1 5	1 648
	100	99 930

The powder of the corn is hygrometric, and the quantity of water in it varies with the state of the atmosphere. Sometimes it would lose 12 per cent. on drying, at other times not more than half that quantity. In some experiments on the coloring matter of the different colored varieties of Indian corn, it was found to be soluble in both water and alcohol, and to become green by alkalies and red by acids.

A spirituous liquor may be obtained from Indian corn, in consequence of the changes which take place in its saccharine matter.

POLISHING POWDER FROM CHARCOAL.

Mr. J. Thompson, of Glasgow, turned his attention, some time ago, to the property possessed by charcoal, of giving a fine polish when rubbed on metals. This property is not possessed by charcoal in general, but has been found to belong only to particular pieces; no means were known by which such charcoal could be distinguished, except actual trial, nor was the cause of the superiority of some pieces over others, at all understood. Mr. Thompson, in consequence of being informed that the Dutch rush used in polishing wood, owed its powers to silex, was induced to suppose that charcoal, made from wood, growing on sandy soils, would have the property required, and on trial this was found to be the case. It frequently happens, that turners meet with wood which very rapidly turns the edges of their tools. Mr. Thompson procured some of this wood, and having converted it into charcoal, tried its polishing powers. They gave great satisfaction; and hence Mr. T. recommends, that turners, cabinet makers, &c. should lay aside such wood when they meet with it, as a source of charcoal to the copperplate workers, &c. to whom it is of more value than to the former, and who are constantly in want of polishing charcoal.

It may not be amiss to add, that the ashes of our Lehigh and Schuylkill coal has been employed with great success in polishing brass furniture.—*ibid.*

The following methods of making yeast for bread are both easy and expeditious: Boil one pound of good flour, a quarter of a pound of brown sugar, and a little salt, in two gallons of water for one hour; when milk warm, bottle it and cork it close; it will be fit for use in 24 hours. One pint of this will make 18 pounds of bread.

To a pound of mashed potatoes (mealy ones are best) add two ounces of brown sugar, and two spoonfuls of common yeast; the potatoes first to be pulped through a cullender and mixed with warm water to a proper consistence. Thus a pound of potatoes will make a pound of good yeast. Keep it moderately warm while fomenting. This recipe is in substance from Dr. Hunter, who observes that yeast so made will keep well. No sugar is used by bakers, when adding the pulp of potatoes to their rising.—*ibid.*

PRESERVATION OF GRAIN, &c. FROM MICE.

Mr. Macdonald, in the Hebrides, having suffered considerably from mice, put at the bottom near the centre, and at the top of each sack or mow, as it was raised, three or four stalks of wild mint, with the leaves on, and never had any of his grain consumed. He tried the same experiment with his cheese and other articles kept in store and often injured by mice, and with equal effect, by laying a few leaves, green or dry, on the article to be preserved.—*ibid.*

NEW HAMPSHIRE CELEBRATION.

On the 21st ult. the settlement of New Hampshire was commemorated in a mode which has received, and doubtless merited, much applause. As ours is not, properly speaking, a *news* paper, we shall give but a brief outline of the proceedings, abridged from the Dover New Hampshire Republican.

After an appropriate Prayer by President Tyler, an Oration was pronounced by Nathaniel A. Haven, Jr. Esq. of Portsmouth. Of this performance it is sufficient to say that the speaker equalled the expectations of his friends. His discourse was classical, ingenious and eloquent; containing much valuable information, and indicating a liberal and cultivated mind. The Poem by Mr. Peabody, of Exeter, was a vigorous and spirited performance: that gentleman proved to the public that he possesses fine talents, and a knowledge of the history and antiquities of the country, scarcely less rare than the possession of such talents. Of both these performances, we shall only say at present, that we join in the general wish that they may be given to the public.

Some appropriate Odes, written for the occasion by the Rev. Thomas C. Upham, of Rochester, were sung in very fine style, by the members of the Handel Society in Portsmouth.—The exercises were about three hours long, yet probably no person perceived their length; every one regretted their conclusion. After the exercises two hundred gentlemen dined together in Jefferson Hall. Hon. John F. Parrott presided at the dinner, assisted by Edward Cutts Jr. Benjamin Penhallow, Enoch G. Parrott, and Samuel Larkin, Esq'rs. of Portsmouth, Colonel Chadwick, of Exeter, and Colonel Pierce, of Dover. Among the strangers present, were Judge Story of the Supreme Court of the U. S. Rev. Mr. Palfrey, Daniel Webster, Geo. Blake, and Nathan Hale, Esq'rs. of Boston; President Tyler, and Professors Adams and Hadduck, of Dartmouth College, together with many of the Rev. Clergy, and gentlemen from the adjacent towns.

The dinner was chiefly of Fish, of all known names, and cooked in all possible variety. After the cloth was removed, the following Toasts were drunk, and many fine songs finely sung—copies of which we hope soon to obtain.

1. The *planting* at Pascataquack "in the spring" of 1623, and the rich harvest it has yielded.

2. "The goodly forests, fair vallies and chrystal hills of Laconia."

3. The heroes of Louisburgh—an earnest of New Hampshire prowess.

4. *Major* Sullivan and *Captain* Langdon—our delegates to Congress in '75; who supplied Bunker Hill with powder from his Majesty's fort at Pascataquack.

5. The New Hampshire regiments in '77 and '78. Bennington, Stillwater & Saratoga; Germantown and Monmouth.

6. Mesheck Weare, at once Speaker of the House—Chief Justice, and first President of the State.

7. The Fisheries—the first interests of the first settlers of New Hampshire.

8. The absent sons of New Hampshire, who have made her name *abroad* to be respected; let us *at home* with gratitude remember them.

9. Our literary and religious institutions—Monuments erected to the memory of our ancestors by their own hands.

10. The surviving Patriots of the revolution—a few bright stars yet adorn the horizon.

11. Our *Fathers* two hundred years ago, and our *descendants* two hundred years hence—May there be no weak link in the great chain that connects them.

12. The *cause* of '76 all over the world—May it have the *spirit* of '76 to maintain it.

VOLUNTEERS.

Hon. D. Webster being called upon for a toast, remarked that although not *at home*, he hoped he should not be considered entirely as a *stranger;* he reminded the company—of what none had forgotten—that he was a *native of New Hampshire;* he briefly but eloquently remarked that this was the land of his birth—of his education and of his dearest associations; the pleasures of the day were not a little heightened by the consciousness that those were present who directed his studies in youth, and assisted him with their counsel in manhood; he said he could not better express his feelings than by the words of the Poet:

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

"Where'er I roam, whatever realms I see,
My heart untravell'd fondly turns to thee."

Hon. Judge Story remarked that although not a native of this state, he was yet a citizen of New England; and he adverted to those circumstances which did excite and which ought to excite throughout New England a similarity of feeling and sentiment, as they produced a unity of interest. He then called the attention of his auditors to that country from which New England was settled, and gave

ENGLAND.—The land of our forefathers, and the land of their descendants—May it ever enjoy with us, a common learning, a common religion, and a common liberty.

By George Blake, Esq. of Boston. This day a *thousand years* hence—May it find our posterity as free, as prosperous, and as happy as it has found us.

By the Rev. Mr. Palfrey, of Boston. The two May *flowers*—the one which bore the Pilgrims to New England, and the other the strawberry *blossom*, which met the first settlers of N. Hampshire on the banks of the Pascataqua.

By Rev. Mr. Burroughs, of Portsmouth. *Dr. Belknap*, the historian of New Hampshire.

By Hon. John F. Parrott, president of the day. The manners and principles of the first settlers of New Hampshire: Bold in enterprise—persevering in action—intrepid in danger—patient in adversity:—May a double portion of their spirit rest on their descendants to the thousandth generation.

By Mr. Moore, of Concord. The Orator and Poet of the day.

By Edward Cutts, Jun. Esq. *The Fisheries*, and *John Quincy Adams*, their modern defender.

By Judge Hale, of Barrington. The Militia of New Hampshire.

By Alexander Ladd, Esq. The distinguished guests who have retired.—It is not among the least of the honors of the day, that it has been honored with the countenance and company of such men.

In the evening a very superb ball was given at Franklin Hall, in which it is supposed there were present nearly four hundred ladies and gentlemen. The walls of the room were entirely covered with portraits of eminent persons who flourished in this state before the revolution—the Wentworths, Jaffreys, Warners, Sparhawks and Atkinsons of old times. After spending the evening in innocent gaiety the company separated at a seasonable hour; every one was pleased with the transactions of the day;—the most perfect order and good conduct were manifest in every particular—there was no confusion and no disappointment: the sentiment was universal, that every thing which could have been done, was done, and every thing that was done was well done.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 7, 1823.

The Farmer's and Gardener's Remembrancer.

JUNE.

Attend to your Fruit Trees.—The ground immediately about fruit trees should be kept loose and free from weeds. Where the best orchard cultivation is practised the soil around the fruit trees is dug at least twice a year, in spring and autumn. While the trees are young, you may raise arable crops, such as potatoes, Indian corn, cabbages, &c. but be very particular not to injure the roots of your trees by ploughing too near them. When you have completed your ploughing, dig up the grass which the plough leaves. If you find that your trees are infested with lice (a sort of vegetable barnacles, which look like half a kernel rye, and ascend apple trees some time in this month) you may destroy them, as we have been told, with a swab and hot water. Mr. Cobbett, speaking of these insects, says, "As to the diminutive creatures that appear *as specks in the bark*, the best, and perhaps the only remedy against the disease of which they are a symptom, consists of good plants, good planting and good tillage."

Watering Plants.—All the books of agriculture and horticulture which we have ever read, with the exception of Mr. Cobbett's work on Gardening, recommend the occasional watering of plants. Mr. Cobbett, however, says, "Watering plants, though so highly recommended in English Gardening Books, and so much in practice, is a thing of very doubtful utility in any case, and, in most cases, of positive injury. A country often endures present suffering from long drought; but, even if all the gardens and all the fields could, in such a case, be watered with a watering pot, I much question whether it would be beneficial even to the crops of the dry season itself. It is not, observe, rain-water that you can, one time out of a thousand, water with. And, to *nourish plants*, the water must be prepared in clouds and mists and dews. Observe this. Besides, when rain comes, the earth is *prepared* for it by that state of the air, which precedes rain, and which makes all things *damp* and *slackens* and loosens the earth, and disposes the roots and leaves for the reception of the rain. To pour water, therefore, upon plants, or upon the ground where they are growing, or where seeds are sown, is never of much use, and is generally mischievous; for the air is dry; the sun comes immediately and bakes the ground and vegetation is checked rather than advanced by the operation. The best protector against frequent drought is frequent *digging*, or, in the fields, *ploughing*, and always *deep*. Hence will arise a fermentation and dews. The ground will have *moisture* in it, in spite of all drought, which the hard unmoved ground will not. But always dig or plough in *dry weather*, and, the drier the weather, the deeper you ought to go, and the finer you ought to break the earth.—When plants are *covered* by *lights*, or are in a *house*, or are covered with cloths in the night time, they may need *watering*, and, in such cases, must have it given them by hand."*

We do not wish to vouch for the correctness of all Mr. Cobbett's theories, nor can we say how much confidence is due to what we have just quoted. We believe, however, that many people water their plants, when they would do better to let them alone. Perhaps the question of watering or not watering plants admits of no rule not liable to a vast many exceptions. The kind of plant, the period of its growth, the nature of the soil, and the degree of drought which is prevalent, are all circumstances to be taken into consideration. Dr. Deane, whose authority, in questions relative to American Husbandry, has at least equal weight with that of Mr. Cobbett, says, "Vegetables that are newly transplanted, as they have their roots more or less diminished, or otherwise injured, often need watering till they have taken new root. But this should be done with caution. If a dry season follow the transplanting, let them be watered if they appear to droop, only on evenings, and in cloudy weather, and with water that has been exposed one day at least to the shining of the sun; not with water directly from a well, or a cold spring, as it will give a chill to the plants. Only a small quantity should be applied at once, that it may have an effect similar to that of a refreshing rain. For water, applied too plentifully, sometimes washes away the finest of the mould from the roots, or makes little cavities about them which admit too much air.

"In a dry season, whole gardens sometimes need watering; and in doing it the above precautions are to be regarded. They are happy who have a piece of standing water in their garden, or a rivulet near at hand, from whence the garden may be watered without much labor."

* American Gardener, par. 187.

Mr. M'Mahon says that "newly planted fruit trees will be greatly benefitted by occasional waterings, which should always be given in the morning, and frequently over the branches as well as about the roots; this will be of great service in washing off any dust and filth which their leaves may have contracted, and in opening their pores for the reception of atmospheric moisture."

"Watering with common water proves very beneficial to trees infected with insects; especially if thrown against them with some force, by means of a small water engine. This will not only displace caterpillars and many other insects, but greatly refresh the trees, especially in dry weather; and if often repeated where insects appear, it will considerably diminish their number, and prevent their spreading.

"The most eligible engines are such as have the pump and discharging pipe fixed in the vessel for containing the water; of which some are of a moderate size for carrying about by hand, but larger ones are fitted upon a low, light, three wheeled carriage, for the more convenient removal from place to place. This engine may be conveniently used for watering different parts of the garden in dry weather."

We have heretofore adverted to the practice of Swiss and Flemish farmers, of leaching or washing manure, and applying the liquid part to their growing crops. If your soil is not very rich, it may be well, whenever you water your vegetables, fruit trees, &c. to use liquids of this kind, or such as may be obtained by leaching ashes, soot, &c. or a mixture of all these substances. At least those who have but little land and much leisure may employ themselves very philosophically in making experiments of this kind. A little soap, tar or turpentine, and extract or decoction of elder superadded to your liquid would be as it were taking a bond of fate to destroy your insects. Thus you may answer three valuable purposes at once, viz: 1st. Water your plants or fruit trees—2d. Manure, do.—3d. Kill off the insects which infest them. But it may be advisable, 1st, To decant or strain your liquid before it comes in contact with the buds, leaves or flowers of vegetables, lest it should close the pores and stop or check perspiration: 2d. Apply nothing too corrosive or stimulating, such as lime water, strong lie, or a strong solution of salt directly to growing plants: 3d. If your soil is rich, probably pure water, or at least water impregnated alone with some substance which is hostile to insects, such as elder, or tar may be preferable.

Watering with Sea Water.—Salt has been highly recommended both as a manure and as an antidote to insects. Some writers, however, condemn it, and in large quantities we know that it totally destroys vegetation. So a small quantity of salt will, it is said, hasten putrefaction, but a large quantity puts a stop to it. We have not merely the authority of books, but we have been told by farmers in this vicinity, that they have experienced great and decided advantages from salt used as a manure. Sea-water is undoubtedly to be preferred, as a manure, to common salt, as it contains many substances favorable to vegetation, which do not enter into the composition of common salt.

Dr. Deane observed that "In the year 1786, one hundred hills of potatoes near the shore were watered with sea-water, about two quarts

in a hill, being one hour's work for a man.—The crop was half as much again as in the same number of hills adjoining. The water was applied to the sod just after planting the sets, which I suppose to be the best time of doing it, as there can be no danger of burning the young shoots, and as the salt will be mixed with rain and the moisture of the earth, before shoots are produced.

"In the year 1787, alternate rows were watered in the same manner with sea-water. The result of this experiment was uncertain; because by ploughing off and on between the rows, the earth of the watered and unwatered rows was blended together. But altogether a good crop was obtained.

"The same year a piece of flax was, in the month of June, very short and yellow on one side of the piece; but of a good color on the other and much taller. This induced the owner to water the poor side from the sea. In ten days it was equal in length and color with that on the other side, though very little rain fell in the time. At pulling, the watered side was evidently better grown than the other. This was a sufficient demonstration of the advantage of sea-water, when the land lies adjoining to the sea shore, so that the labor of applying it is inconsiderable. The above experiments were made in a clayey soil.

"In a sandy soil, the same year, watering the ground where French turnips were just sown, had an excellent effect. Though it was a spot where the turnips had been destroyed by insects several years successively, they generally escaped this year. Not more than one pailful was applied to a drill row two rods in length, wetting the ground over the seeds soon after sowing.

"Salt water applied to tender plants, most commonly proves too strong for them, if applied when the ground is dry. But if it be wet, the strength of the water is abated by mixing with the juices of the soil, before it is taken up by the roots, and thus it is rendered innocent and safe, as I have found by experience. The seeds bear the application of the sea water better than the young plants do."

The Farmer's Assistant gives the following directions relative to the use and application of sea water as a manure. "Sea water might be carried from the sea some distance on the land, to advantage, in the following manner: Take a one horse cart, and suspend a tight box, rightly shaped, under the axle-tree, the box having a valve in the under side; drive the cart into the water, and the valve opens and lets that fluid into the box; and, when the cart is driven out, the valve closes and holds the water.

"When the cart is driven out to the ground on which the water is to be spread, this operation may be performed in the manner we shall next describe: A tube is to be provided, say twelve feet in length, with small holes bored into it at the distance of six inches apart, and the ends of the tube closed; attach this to the under side of the box, crossways, at either end, so as to be out of the way of the wheels of the cart.

"When you come to where the water is to be spread, it is to be let out of the box into the tube, by an aperture for that purpose; and as the cart moves along, the water runs out of each of the small holes in the tube, and thus sprinkles over a piece of ground of twelve feet wide, till the whole is exhausted.

"With the next load, begin where the water ceased running before, and thus continue the watered strip across the field. Then take another strip of twelve feet wide adjoining that already watered, and thus proceed till the whole has been gone over.

"In this way a man would carry out, say forty cart loads a day, at the distance of half a mile, or half that number if a mile; as but little time need be spent in loading or unloading.—About ten loads of a hundred gallons each would probably be sufficient for an acre at one time."

There can be no doubt but the application of sea-water would prove fatal to cock-chaffers or grubs, cut-worms, &c. Liquid manure of any kind may be expeditiously applied in the way above mentioned. The water from drainings of dunghills, or that which is collected from reservoirs of liquid manure, or from stagnant pools, &c. might well be applied in this way, and answer useful purposes.

Sea Sand, Sea Mud, &c. may be put into corn and potatoe hills in some situations to good advantage. Mr. Wm. Moody, of Saco, Maine, in a letter to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository vol. iv, p. 353, says, "I am persuaded, from experience, that sea sand, put under corn or potatoes with manure, or spread on the land, will go far, if not wholly, to the total destruction of those destructive worms [wire worms, which are small red worms about an inch long, the bigness of a large needle] on which nothing else seems to have any effect. It has a beneficial effect spread on land before ploughing, or even after land is planted with corn or potatoes, not only to destroy the wire worm and other insects, but to increase the crop. With my neighbors a load of sea sand is considered preferable to a load of their best manure, to mix in with their common barn manure, or to spread on their gardens and low flat land."

Fastening for Doors and Window Shutters.

We have understood that a person in East Bradford, (Mass.) has invented a contrivance, which is very simple in its nature and effectual in its operation, to fasten window shutters and outward doors, both back and when closed.—This implement becomes fast of its own accord, and will be found to conduce much to the ease and comfort of those who may be inclined to adopt it. The expense hardly exceeds that of a common hasp. It is not a patented machine, and has already been put in operation in several buildings, and perfectly answers the purposes for which it was intended.

THE GREAT RACE.

Perhaps nothing has ever occurred in the United States which has given so violent a fillip to public curiosity, and set expectation so decidedly on tip-toe, as the wonderful horse race lately enacted at Jamaica, on Long Island, between the super-superb N. York horse ycleped Eclipse, and the extra-eminent Virginia courser known by the appellation of Henry. The race ground was crowded with spectators, some say not less than from 40 to 50,000, some of whom, if fame does not tell fibs, came no less than five hundred miles to be witnesses of the contest between the glory of the North, and the pride of the South! Mr. Niles, editor of the Weekly Register, says, that "the cost of travelling and other expenses of the strangers, may be fairly estimated to have been a million of dollars—and the value of the time and money of all, wasted or expended, cannot be supposed at less than two millions. The amount of the bets can only be guessed at—it is very possible that they exceeded a million; for the "sporting world," from the extreme East to the extreme West, and the extreme North to the extreme South of the United States, was engaged in this affair! Few have gained much by it—but many have lost what should have went to the payment of their just debts, and are ruined."

According to the best authenticated accounts of this most memorable matter, Henry beat Eclipse the first heat by about half a length. The second heat Henry took the lead the first and second mile, but in the third Eclipse passed him and came out several lengths ahead. In the third and decisive trial, Eclipse led between two and three lengths. In the third mile Henry came up within about half a length of his rival. but in the fourth and last mile Eclipse maintained his ascendancy, and came out a length and an half ahead, thus winning forty thousand dollars, the principal bet, besides nobody knows how many bye-bets, and about as much renown (more or less) as the Duke of Wellington won at Waterloo.

The following is stated to be the time of running:

First heat	7	minutes,	40	seconds.
Second do.	7	do.	49	do.
Third do.	8	do.	24	do.

This is said to be the greatest speed on record for a long time. Goldsmith says, (Animated Nature, vol. i, p. 432,) "An ordinary racer is known to go at the rate of a mile in two minutes; [probably for a single mile] and we had an instance in the admirable Childers of still greater rapidity. He has been frequently known to move at the rate of 82½ feet in a second, or almost a mile in a minute; he has run also round the course of New Market, which is very little less than four miles, in 6 minutes, 40 sec. But what is very surprising, few horses have been since found that ever could equal him; and those of his breed have been remarkably deficient."

ARTILLERY ELECTION.

On Monday last the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, commanded by Brig. Gen. Lyman, celebrated its 185th anniversary. At noon the company escorted his Excellency the Governor, and numerous officers of the State Government, and that of the United States, to the Church in Chauncey Place, where an eloquent and appropriate Discourse was pronounced by Rev. Dr. Gardiner. After the religious

exercises, the assemblage moved to Faneuil Hall, where an excellent dinner was provided, of which more than 300 persons partook. After having drank a number of appropriate toasts, the company marched to the common and elected their officers for the ensuing year.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

We learn from a number of sources of information, as well as from personal observation, that the summer has commenced with a flattering appearance of a fruitful season. The plentiful rains, together with an atmosphere in general somewhat chilly, has caused grain and grass to *set well*, or be very thick at the bottom. The tardiness of Spring has kept back the budding and blossoming of fruit trees till the season has made such progress that frost will not be likely to destroy the blossoms or fruit; and, should the smiles of Providence be continued, this year will be crowned with more than customary plenty.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Hon. James L. Hodges was chosen Senator to supply the vacancy in Bristol county. Rev. Mr. Jenks, of Boston, was elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives, and Rev. Mr. Walker, of Charlestown, Chaplain of the Senate.

A committee of the Senate reported a resolution, which was unanimously accepted, expressing "the high sense they entertained of the urbanity, integrity, and wisdom of their deceased colleague," Hon. John Phillips, "and of the great respect which is due to his memory for long and valuable services in many public offices of great responsibility and honor, and more especially for the distinguished ability with which for a series of years, he has discharged the duties of President of the Senate of this Commonwealth," &c.

In Convention, the following gentlemen were elected Counsellors, viz: William P. Walker, Esq. Jesse Putnam, Esq. Hon. Marcus Morton, Nathan Chandler, Esq. David Cummins, Esq. Hon. Thos. Weston, Hon. Solomon Smead, Ebenezer Fisher, Esq. and Abraham Lincoln, Esq. who have accepted and been qualified.

George Sullivan, Esq. was elected Senator to supply the vacancy in Suffolk District.

On Wednesday, pursuant to assignment, the two houses met in Convention for the purpose of receiving the communication from his Excellency the Governor. The Governor and Lieut. Governor, attended by the Council, the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and the Sheriff of Suffolk, then came in, and his Excellency delivered a Speech from the Chair. The Convention then separated.

FOREIGN.

A late arrival at New York, has brought London dates to the 23d of April, one day later than had before been received. The head quarters of the Duke d'Angouleme, according to accounts from Bayonne of the 20th of April, were at Vittoria. The French had captured Pancorbo, and found in that place 31 pieces of cannon, with bombs, shot, &c.

In the British Parliament, the unwarrantable conduct of the invaders of Spain was animadverted upon with much severity, and motions were made for papers and information relating to the aggression. On the 22d of April, Mr. Canning declared that he knew of no agreement entered into by the Allied powers at Verona, to assist France in carrying on hostilities with Spain, and did not believe that any instrument was signed for that purpose. In the House of Lords, on the same day, Lord Liverpool stated that if Portugal was attacked without provocation on her part, England would be obliged to assist her; but if Portugal provoked an attack, Great Britain was under no obligation to interfere. Lord Liverpool likewise stated that there was a prospect that Austria would make arrangements to pay a part, if not the whole, of a great loan made to her some years since by England. The Emperor, he observed, has become a bankrupt, and intends making a composition with his creditors; but he had not seen his name in the Gazette. Of course he cannot be entitled to a certificate, according to law in such cases.

Ireland is in a state of great commotion. A large proportion of the lower orders appear to be making war on society at large, and to have sworn hostility against all kinds of property. Having suffered for want of provisions, they now destroy every thing they can lay their hands on, which might otherwise serve for food for man or beast. They are like petulant children, that quarrel with their bread and butter. If oppression has driven this wise people mad, their oppressors have much to answer for. Burning houses and stacks of grain, killing cattle, and laying waste the country, seem to be the order of the day, and the amusement of the night; and the equality which is aimed at appears to be that dead level of misery, in which all are consummately and equally wretched.

The Pirates exterminated.—Havana letters of the 17th May, announce that the troops sent into the interior, and on the coast, to destroy the pirates who had taken shelter there from American and British cruizers, and renewed their depredations on land, have been very successful, and have swept the haunts of those marauders.

DOMESTIC.

Fine Milch Cow.—The cow which took the premium at the Cattle Show in Connecticut last fall, was raised by Mr. Benjamin Bishop, 2d. of West Hartford, from the stock of Mr. Ozem Woodruff. The actual weight of her milk from May 22, 1822, to April 1, 1823, was eighty-nine hundred and ninety-three pounds, or 1000 gallons—equal to thirty barrels.

Precautions against Disease.—The Board of Health in New York have adopted some regulations to prevent among other things the casting into the streets of garbage, vegetables and offals. They are ordered to be kept on the premises until the bell cart calls, or thrown into the river, under the penalty of two dollars; and it is directed that the gutters in front of every building and lot during the months of May, June, July and August, shall be washed and cleansed twice every week, under the penalty of two dollars.

Good green oak wood (says a Philadelphia paper) is now selling at our wharves at $3,25 a cord. This low price is attributed to the discovery of coal, and the facilities afforded by water carriage.

Norwich, (Con.) May 28.

Awful Tempest.—On Sunday afternoon this vicinity was visited by a thunder storm which prostrated several barns, fences, trees, &c. and occasioned other destruction. At Montville, while the Rev. Pastor of the Church in that place was directing the attention of his flock to the tempest, by reading the hymn which begins:

Methinks the last great day has come,
Methinks I hear the trumpet sound,
That shakes the earth, rends every tomb,
And wakes the prisoners under ground,

a bolt of lightning struck the cupola of the meeting-house, shattered the belfry, shivered several of the posts and pews in the interior, and instantly killed Mrs. Bradford, a widow, aged 72, and Mary Comstock, a child of nine years of age, and injured several other persons. There was no conductor to the house; and the vane was supported by a piece of iron, which it is supposed attracted the lightning. Another meeting-house was struck about the same time, and the lightning being conducted by the rod, did the building no injury.

Captains Rodgers, Chauncey and Morris, are on a visit of inspection to the northern naval posts.

AGRICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT,

NO. 20, MERCHANTS' ROW,

At the East End of the Old Market.

FOR sale as above, a variety of the most approved single and double mould board Ploughs,
C. Howard's improved cast iron mould board, with wrought Shear and Coulter,
Cast iron do. do. do.
J. Seaver & Co's. do. do.
Bigelow's wrought do. do.
Warren's much approved common Ploughs,
Sinclair's side hill do. do. do.
Howard's much improved Cultivator, an implement highly esteemed for its utility in drill cultivation,
Bennet's Broad Cast,
Seed Sowing Machines, for large and small seeds,
Eastman's improved Straw Cutter,
Safford's new invented Straw Cutter, much improved,
Common hand Straw Cutters,
An English Vegetable Cutter,
Stevens' patent steel spring Hay and Manure Forks,
Steel spring Potatoe Hoes,
English cast steel broad Hoes,
Common and steel do. do.
A great variety of Garden and other Agricultural Implements. June 5.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE, &c.

[Revised and corrected every Friday.]

		FROM D. C.	TO D. C.
ASHES, pot, 1st qual.	ton.	155 00	160 00
pearl do.		155 00	160 00
BEANS, white,	bush	1 00	1 10
BEEF, mess, 200 cwt.	bbl.	9 50	9 75
cargo, No 1,		8 50	8 75
" No 2,		7 00	7 25
BUTTER, inspect. 1st qual.	lb.	12	13
" 2d qual.		10	11
small kegs, family,		14	15
CHEESE, new milk		7	9
FLAX		8	9
FLAX SEED	bush	85	90
FLOUR, Baltimore, superfine,	bbl.	7 75	7 87
Genessee		7 62	7 87
Rye, best		4 87	5 25
GRAIN, Rye	bush	72	75
Corn		63	65
Barley		65	70
Oats		40	42
HOGS' LARD, 1st sort	lb.	9	
HOPS, No 1,		10	12
LIME,	cask	1 25	1 50
OIL, Linseed, American	gal.	65	00
PLAISTER PARIS	ton.	3 00	3 25
PORK, Navy Mess	bbl.	12 00	12 50
Bone Middlings		14 00	14 50
Cargo, No 1,		12 00	12 50
Cargo, No 2,		11 00	11 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass	bush	2 00	2 25
Clover	lb.	8	9
WOOL, Merino, full blood, washed		55	65
do do unwashed		48	50
do 3-4 washed		50	56
do 1-2 do		40	45
Native do		38	40
Pulled, Lamb's, 1st sort		55	60
do Spinning, 1st sort		50	55
PROVISION MARKET.			
BEEF, best pieces	lb.	8	9
PORK, fresh		7	8
VEAL,		6	8
LAMB, per quarter		47	50
POULTRY,		10	12
BUTTER, keg & tub		14	15
lump, best		16	18
EGGS,	doz.	12	13
MEAL, Rye,	bush	75	80
Indian,		75	
POTATOES,		40	45
CIDER, liquor,	bbl.	1 50	2 25
HAY, best,	ton.	20 00	22 00

From the Hancock Gazette.

POT-LUCK.

Yankees are fam'd for "everlasting dinners,"
So call'd by John Bull's gormandizing sinners.
Whene'er of such a Frenchman comes in view,
He cries at once with wonder—"O, mon Dieu!"

The Yankee still is modest and polite;
And when a favorite guest he would invite,
'Tis, "come and dine with me, good sir, to-day,
In a snug, family, familiar way:"—
Or, "take *pot-luck*; I promise not a treat;
But commonly can something find to eat."

A traveller once from France, all nice and pretty,
Arriv'd in famous Boston town—now city;
Call'd at a merchant's counting-room, and there
Says, "Sare, me have one letter to you sare."
The merchant o'er it cast a careful glance,
And found 'twas from a faithful friend in France.
"Dear sir," says he, "call in at four and dine
With me on *pot-luck*, take a glass of wine,
Then at our leisure we can talk the better
About the contents of this pleasing letter."
"Sartain, good sare, my compliments I pay;
Sartain I call," then bow'd and went away;
Thinking in French, "what is this *pot-luck* dish?
Is it made up of flesh, or fowl, or fish?
It sure must be a dainty in this nation;
I'll dine agreeable to invitation."

The Frenchman watch'd; and when the clock struck four,
He gave four knocks upon the merchant's door;
Was usher'd in;—by all was kindly greeted,
Soon at the table honorably seated;
A table groaning with a vast variety,
Where gluttony might stuff e'en to satiety.

Says merchant to the Frenchmen, "Sir, you see,
We treat our friends *sans cere-mo-ni-e.*
What from this quarter shall I to you pass?
There's a boil'd turkey here, and oyster sauce.
Sir, you must look about you—there, by ma'am,
Are some boil'd chickens and a decent ham."

"O sare, me take von very leetel piece
Of ham and shicken, sare, if madame please,"
'Twas handed, and he nibbled, as unable
To relish any thing upon the table.

This course remov'd, another soon appear'd,
Which even Epicurus might have cheer'd;
Roast turkey, goose, ducks, chickens, partridge, brants;
The merchant fell to carving.—"Come, who wants
A piece of this, or this, or that, or t'other?
I'll help each guest as tho' he were my brother."

The Frenchman nibbled, as he did before,
But look'd as though expecting something more.
Next in came puddings, custards, jellies, pies;
He nibbled still, and star'd with wondering eyes,
When told on these he must attempt to dine,
As there was nothing more, but fruits and wine.

"No more!" cries Frenchmen; "den I plainly see,
I make mistake, kind sare; you pardon me;
Your language I no understand; O, vat luck!
I vaited all dis time to dine on POT-LUCK!"

From the United States Gazette.

HYDRAULICKS.

Description of the Tools used in Boring for Water.

"The first tool used is an auger; the shell part, which forms the hole or bore in the earth or strata thro' which it passes, is mostly from 2½ to 3 inches in diameter; the hollow part of it being about one foot four inches in length, and constructed nearly in the form of the carpenter's common auger. The rod parts are formed in separate pieces, of four feet long each, which screw into one another by means of what is usually termed a male and female screw, to any suitable length, one after another as the depth of the hole or bore may require. The size of the stem above the auger part is about an inch square, except at the joints, where, for the sake of strength, they are a quarter of an inch more. There are also a chisel and punch for screwing on, in going through hard gravel or metallic substances, in order to expedite the passage of the auger, which could not otherwise perforate such hard bodies. The punch is often used when the auger is not applied, to pierce or open the sand or gravel, and give a more easy issue or discharge to the water. The chisel is an inch and a half or two inches broad at the point, and made very sharp for cutting stone, and the punch an inch square like the other part of the rods, with a sharp point also. There is a shifting handle of wood which is fastened with two iron wedges affixed to it, for the purpose of turning round the rods in boring, and also two iron keys for screwing and unscrewing the rods, and for assisting the handle when the soil is very stiff, more than two men being required to turn the wheel; sometimes a windlass is used. The manner of using the auger in working it, is simply thus: two or three men are necessary. Two stand on a stage, erected about 12 or 14 feet above the ground, who turn it round by means of a wooden handle, and when the auger part is full, they draw it up out of the hole, and the man below clears out the earth with an instrument for the purpose, and assists in pulling the auger up out of the hole or bore, and in directing it into it again, and can also assist in turning with the iron handle or key, when the depth and length of the rods require additional force to perform the operation. The workmen should be careful in boring, not to go deeper at one time, without drawing an exact length of the shell of the auger, otherwise the earth, clay or sand, through which it is boring after the shell is full, may make it difficult to pull out. A cylindrical pipe being placed in the hole and driven downward with a mallet, and the boring continued, the pipe may be forced down to a greater depth, so as to reach the water or spring. Wells made in this manner are superior to those constructed in the common method, not only in point of cheapness, but also by affording a more certain and constant supply of water. In case the water near the surface should not be of good quality, the perforation may be continued to a greater depth, till a pure fluid can be procured.

The pipes should be either of cast iron, or other metallic substance, and made to fit, with great exactness, the aperture made by the boring auger, or they would not be durable, but speedily become leaky and out of order. The best mode would therefore probably be that of having metallic pipes cast for the purpose, and formed so as to fit exactly upon each other, to any depth that might be necessary in boring for water. When old wells have become injured or tainted from any circumstance or accident, being previously emptied, the bottom may be perforated in a similar manner, so as to reach the lower sheet of water or main spring. The water will then rise in the cylindrical tube in a pure state, and flow into the body of the well or pump fixed for the purpose of bringing it up."

From the Providence Gazette.

A machine for removing the sick has been invented by Mr. John C. Jenckes, of this town, which, where it has been in operation, is pronounced to be of great utility. A person confined to his bed, may by this machine be raised with perfect ease to himself, and with little effort or labor on the part of attendants, to such a height and for such a time, as to give an opportunity for making the bed and for changing the linen; and in warm weather the patient may be much refreshed by being raised and kept at a distance from the bed. The motion is so regular and easy that it is stated a person asleep may be raised without being awakened. A committee of the Association of Mechanics and Manufacturers of this town, having examined the machine, made a favorable report respecting it; and by the recommendation of that committee, the Association have ordered one to be procured for the use of the members.

From the Detroit Gazette.

COAL.—There has lately been discovered in the vicinity of Flint river, in this territory, a quarry of Slate Coal. We were furnished with a specimen of it, and found that it burned easily on applying the blaze of a candle to it. Its grain is very fine, and it does not soil even the whitest paper when rubbed upon it. The flame which it produces is considerable, and of a white appearance, and the effluvia of the smoke is much like that which is thrown out by the English cubical coals, used in some of our commercial cities. Its ashes are white, and not abundant, and from its durability and heat in an igneous state, it is believed that this coal will become, in a short time, an article of consequence to the people of the territory.

We have been informed that the quarry is of considerable extent, and that gentlemen have already gone to examine it.

Saint Foix tells a story of a young woman, who, on a promise of marriage, suffered herself to be seduced by her affection and the tears and intreaties of her lover. He immediately after became rich and broke his promise. Her relations, in spite of her opposition, sued the seducer, and he was condemned either to marry her or pay her one thousand francs. When they came to announce to the high-spirited girl the result, "I refuse both," said she; "I will neither sell my virtue, nor be the wife of a scoundrel." She took the veil.

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